1. Power converter apparatus comprising

a transformer having galvanically isolated windings defining a primary side and a secondary side of said power conversion apparatus,

a switch for coupling power from a source on the primary side via the transformer to a load on the secondary side,

a first circuit assembly having primary-side circuitry galvanically coupled to a port for connection to an input power source, said primary-side circuitry including a primary-side communicator for sending or receiving control information used in controlling operation of the power conversion apparatus,

a second circuit assembly having secondary-side circuitry galvanically coupled to a port for connection to a load, said secondary-side circuitry including a secondary-side communicator for sending or receiving said control information,

the first and second circuit assemblies being mechanically separable as assemblies from one another, galvanically isolated from one another, and configured to be placed in positions relative to one another to enable said primary-side and secondary-side communicators to cooperate to pass said control information.

2. The power converter apparatus of claim 1 wherein said communicators comprise windings and said control information is passed by electromagnetic coupling between them.

3. The power converter apparatus of claim 1 further comprising circuitry for passing said information by modulating a carrier.

4. The power converter apparatus of claim 2 wherein said coupling is achieved without a permeable core linking said windings.

5. The power converter apparatus of claim 2 further comprising a permeable core linking said windings.

6. The power converter apparatus of claim 2 wherein said windings are formed on surfaces of separate circuit boards.

7. The power converter apparatus of claim 1 wherein said first and second circuit assemblies are enclosed respectively in mechanically separate protective housings.

8. The power converter apparatus of claim 7 wherein said protective housing comprises a dielectric encapsulant.

9. The power converter apparatus of claim 8 wherein the housings of the two assemblies meet at respective mating surfaces and coupling occurs across the mating surfaces.

10. The power converter apparatus of claim 9 wherein the coupling is electromagnetic.

11. The power converter apparatus of claim 1 further comprising a circuit board, power conversion components being mounted on said circuit board, said assemblies also being mounted on said circuit board.

12. Power converter apparatus comprising

a transformer having galvanically isolated windings defining a primary side and a secondary side of said power converter,

a switch for coupling power from a source on the primary side via the transformer to a load on the secondary side,

a primary-side circuit assembly galvanically coupled to a port for connection to an input power source, and having a primary-side winding formed on a printed circuit board,

a secondary-side circuit assembly galvanically coupled to a port for connection to a load, and having a secondary-side winding formed on a second printed circuit board,

the first and second circuit assemblies being separately encapsulated in mechanically separable housings having mating surfaces, the assemblies being galvanically isolated from one another, the housings being configured to be held together with the surfaces mating to enable said primary-side and secondary-side windings to cooperate to pass said control information across the mating surfaces.

13. A power converter control circuit apparatus comprising

first circuitry encapsulated to form a first discrete physical unit and connected to respond to control information received from second circuitry encapsulated in a second discrete physical unit,

the two physical units respectively including subparts of a device for conveying said control information via a galvanically isolated electromagnetic path.

14. A method of providing control circuitry for use in manufacturing individual power converters in a mode in which the individual power converters all conform to a single general design, and different ones of the power converters have different operating characteristics achieved by different components used within the single general design, the method comprising

providing supplies of different versions of a first discrete control circuit, said first discrete control circuit including a primary-side communicator for sending or receiving control information used in controlling operation of said power converter,

providing supplies of different versions of a second discrete control circuit, said second discrete control circuit including a secondary-side communicator for sending or receiving said control information,

said first and second circuit assemblies being of the kind which are mechanically separable from one another, galvanically isolated from one another, and configured to be placed in positions relative to one another to enable said primary-side and secondary-side communicators to cooperate to pass said control information, and

for each of the individual power converters being manufactured, selecting different versions of the first and second control circuits to achieve desired operating characteristics in the power converters, and

incorporating the selected different versions into each converter in orientations which permit them to communicate control information between them to achieve the desired operating characteristics.

15. A power converter comprising

a primary circuit assembly including a primary winding of a power conversion transformer, a switch for influencing the coupling of power from an input port of the primary assembly to the primary winding, and primary side control circuitry for opening and closing the switch,

a secondary circuit assembly including a secondary winding of the power conversion transformer, and

control circuitry for receiving control information useful in determining when to open and close the switch,

the primary and secondary circuit assemblies being encapsulated as distinct components and held in proximity to one another to permit coupling between the primary and secondary windings of the power transformer via a permeable core, and to permit communication of the control information between the secondary circuit assembly and the primary circuit assembly.

16. The power converter of claim 15 wherein said control circuitry includes galvanically isolated components respectively in each of said circuit assemblies.

17. The power converter of claim 16 wherein said galvanically isolated components comprise windings and said control information is passed by electromagnetic coupling between them.

18. The power converter of claim 15 wherein said control circuitry includes elements for passing said control information by modulating a carrier.

19. The power converter of claim 17 wherein said coupling is achieved without a permeable core linking said windings.

20. The power converter of claim 17 further comprising a permeable core linking said windings.

21. The power converter apparatus of claim 17 wherein said windings are formed on surfaces of separate circuit boards.

22. The power converter of claim 15 wherein said primary and secondary assemblies are enclosed respectively in mechanically separate protective housings.

23. The power converter of claim 22 wherein said protective housing comprises a dielectric encapsulant.

24. The power converter of claim 22 wherein the housings of the assemblies meet at respective mating surfaces and coupling occurs across the mating surfaces.

25. Isolation apparatus for transferring control information between primary-side and secondary-side circuitry in a power converter, said isolation apparatus comprising

first communication circuitry for electronically modulating a carrier signal with said control information,

first and second galvanically isolated communicators for sending and receiving said carrier signal between said primary-side and secondary-side circuitries, and

second communication circuitry which, in response to a signal delivered by said second communicator, generates an electrical signal corresponding to said control information.

26. The isolation apparatus of claim 25 wherein said carrier signal comprises a high-frequency electrical oscillation.

27. The isolation apparatus of claim 25 wherein said first and second communicators comprise conductive windings.

28. The isolation apparatus of claim 27 wherein coupling between said windings is achieved without a permeable core linking said windings.

29. The isolation apparatus of claim 25 wherein said electronic modulation comprises amplitude modulation.

30. A method for transferring control information between primary-side and secondary-side circuitry in a power converter, said method comprising:

modulating a carrier signal with said control information, and

coupling said modulated carrier between said primary-side and said secondary-side via galvanically isolated communicators.

31. The method of claim 30 further comprising detecting and demodulating said coupled modulated carrier to regenerate said control information.